

red flowers are pendent all along the stems of the previous year's growth. A hillside covered with these plants is a glorious sight. For some reason very few of the bushes set fruit." (*Barnhart.*)

#### 45025. *ULMUS PUMILA* L. Ulmaceæ.

Elm.

From Peking, China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 24, 1917.

A rather low Chinese tree, from 10 to 16 meters (35 to 50 feet) in height, with a short trunk up to 2.6 meters (8½ feet) in circumference. The bark is rough and deeply corrugated, and the spreading branches form a bushy crown. It is grown all over northern China and Manchuria as an avenue, shade, and timber tree. The strong Chinese carts are constructed chiefly from its wood. It resists drought, extremes of temperature, and neglect remarkably well and thrives in the semiarid regions of the Great Plains as well as in the Southwest. (Adapted from *notes of Frank N. Meyer*, and from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae*, vol. 3, p. 244.)

#### 45026 and 45027. *BASELLA RUBRA* L. Basellaceæ.

From Paris, France. Purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received July 26, 1917.

**45026.** An East Indian annual or biennial cultivated in the Tropics as a potherb, like spinach. It is branched, grows to about 6 feet high, and has fleshy, green leaves and small greenish or reddish flowers. The leaves are produced very freely during the summer, when they are eaten as greens. The seeds are sown early in March or April in a warm place and in May or June are transplanted to the foot of a wall with a southern exposure. The plants should be supported by a trellis. The seeds are said to retain their viability for about five years. (Adapted from *Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Plantes Potageres*, p. 32.)

**45027.** Variety *cordifolia*. This is the largest variety of this species and the most cultivated, being used to cover trellises and dwellings. It is the most succulent variety also and is more used as a potherb than the others. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 5, p. 21.)

#### 45028. *SECURIDACA LAMARCKII* Griseb. Polygalaceæ.

Easter blossom.

From St. Vincent, British West Indies. Presented by the agricultural superintendent, Botanic Gardens, at the request of Mr. A. G. Howell, Imperial Department of Agriculture. Received July 27, 1917.

A climbing woody vine with oval leaves up to 2 inches in length and scattered, lax, simple racemes of rosy scentless flowers, each about half an inch long. The fruit is a samara, somewhat similar to the samara of the maple tree. This vine is a native of Jamaica and St. Vincent and probably other islands of the British West Indies. (Adapted from *Grisebach, Flora of the British West Indian Islands*, p. 30.)

#### 45029 to 45031. *SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM* L. Poaceæ.

Sugar cane.

From St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Cuttings presented by Dr. Longfield Smith, Agricultural Experiment Station, Christiansted. Received July 31, 1917.

Introduced for the Sugar Experiment Station, New Orleans, La.

**45029.** *Santa Cruz 14/7.*

**45031.** *Santa Cruz 13/13.*

**45030.** *Santa Cruz 14/47.*